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made to decisions in these states, so that the work, though prepared principally for Michigan practitioners, may yet be of some service in these other jurisdictions. Frequently also, for completeness of treatment, cases in still other states are cited. The author has made much use of the leading text-books, but he might wisely have referred to the latest editions rather than, for example, to the tenth edition of Greenleaf or the ninth of Kent. The various topics treated are arranged in the order in which they become pertinent in the course of probate proceedings. An extensive table of cases and a minute index two hundred and fifty pages in length are included in the volumes.

Intended primarily for the use of active practitioners, the work confines itself to a statement of the law and deals but sparingly with its theory. By analysis of a vast number of decisions and by subsequent synthesis the author has produced a legal digest in literary form in which almost every sentence is supported by judicial authority. The reader may however occasionally feel that some propositions are sustained only by *dicta*. The Michigan bar will undoubtedly find the work convenient for ready reference, and it will thus accomplish its evident purpose.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF THE SALE OF GOODS, in the form of Rules with Comments and Illustrations, containing also the English "Sale of Goods Act." Second edition. By Reuben M. Benjamin. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company. 1901. pp. x, 401. 8vo.

This book — written by one whose name unfortunately is the same as that of another well-known writer on the same subject — is designed to state in a series of brief propositions, without criticism or suggestion, the law of Sales as it stands to-day. The usefulness of a work so planned must obviously depend not only on its accuracy and completeness, but also on its convenience for reference and its full citation of cases discussing the limits and qualifications of rules expressed in general terms. These latter requirements are well satisfied by following closely the order of the English Sale of Goods Act and by a careful and exhaustive grouping of decisions under the different clauses of each rule. The satisfactory index will be especially helpful to practitioners in making the contents of the book readily available.

The principal change made in the work by this second edition, apart from the insertion of recent cases, is the addition of a long chapter on "The Sale of Goods under the Statute of Frauds." The 17th section of the English Statute has been adopted in a majority of the states, and its importance is shown by the number of cases cited in the new chapter. Certain opportunities for further judicious enlargement, however, have been neglected. Mercantile Agents Acts are still disposed of in one sentence. The author's close adherence to his method of concise and rigid formulation even in branches where the law is confused or still developing is scarcely to be commended. It is somewhat misleading to have the law as to bills of lading stated with apparent certainty and completeness in a few inflexible rules.

MORPHINISM AND NARCOMANIAS FROM OTHER DRUGS, their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico-Legal Relations. By T. D. Crothers. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1902. pp. 351. 8vo.

By far the greatest part of this very readable work is devoted to a discussion of morphinism and opium-taking. The author's conclusion, reached as a result of long observation and experience, that these diseases are on the increase in consequence of the extreme nervous tension incident to modern life, is entitled to serious consideration by lawyers no less than by physicians. Dr. Crothers points out that the morphinist is always to a certain extent an irresponsible person. He maintains that the statement of a confirmed user of the drug is